

LII.—*Description of Two new Characinid Fishes from South America.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

## MIMAGONIATES, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate, compressed; abdomen keeled, but not strongly compressed to an edge. Mouth small; teeth tricuspid, in a single series; no maxillary teeth; palate toothless. Nostrils close together. Gill-membranes not united, free from the isthmus. Scales cycloid, of moderate size; lateral line incomplete. Dorsal fin short, posterior in position; adipose fin present; anal fin elongate.

Intermediate between *Chirodon*, Girard, and *Leptagoniates*, Blgr.

*Mimagoniates Barberi*, sp. n.

Depth of body 3 to  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head 4 to  $4\frac{2}{5}$ . Snout much shorter than eye, the diameter of which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in the length of head and a little less than the inter-orbital width. Cleft of mouth nearly vertical; maxillary not extending to below the eye. 42 to 45 scales in a longitudinal series; lateral line on 4 to 8 scales only. Dorsal 10; origin equidistant from gill-opening and base of caudal, above the anterior part of the anal. Anal 34-38; origin equidistant from anterior part of eye and base of caudal; anterior rays the longest, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head; free edge straight or slightly concave. Pectoral extending to or a little beyond the base of ventral. Caudal forked. A lateral band (blackish in preserved specimens) from the lower part of eye to the lower lobe of caudal. An oblique dark stripe on the dorsal; anal with a dark margin.

*Hab.* Arroyo Y'acá, Estación Caballero, Paraguay.

Several specimens, the largest 40 mm. in total length, collected by Dr. A. Barbero.

## CTENOCHARAX \*, gen. nov.

Body oblong, compressed; abdomen rounded. Mouth small; teeth slender, subconical, in a single series; maxillary toothed; palate toothless. Nostrils close together; gill-membranes not united, free from the isthmus. Scales cycloid, rather large; lateral line incomplete. Dorsal fin short, nearly entirely in advance of the rather short anal; no adipose fin.

Related to *Aphyochara*, Gthr.

\* The name *Ctenochara* is given on account of the comb-like appearance of the single series of teeth in the jaws.

*Ctenocharax bogotensis*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{3}{4}$ . Snout as long as eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in the interorbital width. Cleft of mouth oblique, the maxillary extending to below the anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of eye. 33 scales in a longitudinal series; lateral line on 5 or 6 scales only. Dorsal 11, origin equidistant from eye and base of caudal. Anal 14, origin below the last ray of the dorsal; longest rays  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head; free edge straight. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head, not reaching the ventrals. Caudal notched, with rounded lobes. Coloration uniformly olivaceous (in spirit).

*Hab.* Bogota.

A single specimen, 63 mm. in total length, purchased in 1868.

LIII.—*Note on Raia undulata*, Lacep.

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

IN the British Museum is a specimen of *Raia undulata*, Lacep., from the coast of Cornwall, presented by the late Mr. Harcourt Powell in 1880. As this species is not usually regarded as belonging to the British fauna, I have tried to find further evidence of its occurrence on the Cornish coast, which is furnished by Couch, who, as has been pointed out by Moreau, certainly had an example of *Raia undulata*, which he regarded as a variety of *R. microcellata*, Montagu.

*Raia undulata* is described in detail by Moreau (Poiss. de France, i. p. 434, 1881), who states that it is found on all the coasts of France (Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Channel). It is not a little curious that the original describer, Lacepède (Hist. Nat. Poiss. iv. p. 675, 1802), wrote that it occurred "entre les rivages si fréquentés de la France et de l'Angleterre."

Of other British species *Raia clavata*, L., appears to be nearest to *R. undulata*, but the latter should generally be easily recognized by its system of coloration, which has been thus described by Couch (Fish. Brit. Islands, i. p. 108, 1862): "Another example differed considerably from the former [i. e. *Raia microcellata*] in the nature and distribution of its colours, which were still more beautiful. The ground-colour was a brilliant yellow, marked with numerous gyrations, which were lyre-shaped, each gyration being formed of a